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1918
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Machinery Dept.
Phone 37.

No. 17,185.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Funds £3,537,047.
III—Life and Annuity Funds £17,035,867.
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch £3,581,458.
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department £37,239.
Other Receipts £78,940.
£5,339,238.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Reason ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Compostres order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DEWEE, successor of
the late **SIEN TING.**
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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REGISTERED.
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Fyrian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.
Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CABLE LAID 5" to 15" 4-STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyards: Sheen-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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Gentlemen's
STRAW HATS
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GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

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1500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ITALIAN FRONT.
GREAT AUSTRIAN
OFFENSIVE
FROM ASIAGO TO THE SEA.
EXTREMELY VIOLENT FIRING.
London, June 17.
6.50 p.m.

An Italian official report states:
There is intensified artillery firing
from the Lagarina Valley to the sea.
There is extremely violent arti-
lery firing eastward of Brenta and
in the middle of the Piave.
Rome, June 16.
4.30 a.m.

The great Austrian Offensive opened
at 7 o'clock in the morning on
the front from Asiago to the sea.
WHOLE FRONT INVOLVED.
ENORMOUS ENEMY FORCES
LAUNCH ATTACK.
Rome, June 16.
Signor Orlando (the Premier) an-
nounced the Austrian offensive to
the Chamber. He said a very vio-
lent bombardment opened at 8
o'clock and an infantry attack was
launched at 7 o'clock along the whole
line. Nearly the whole front is
engaged, since the offensive extends
with equal and extreme violence
from the Asiago to the Brenta,
thence to the Piave and along the
Piave everywhere, involving the
Asiago Plateau, Mount Grappa and
the sector against the plain.
Signor Orlando added: "The
latest news that has reached me,
summarising the situation up to 1
o'clock, is that our troops have offered
a magnificent resistance. In
view of the gravity of the battle,
in which the enemy has engaged
with his whole might, any boastful-
ness on any part would not be in
accord with the moderation and
dignity characteristic of our race.
It may, however, be stated that the
first effect which usually is made to
follow a crushing offensive is want-
ing." (Cheers.) The message I have
just received concludes: "A com-
parison of all reports from the battle-
field shows that the attack presses
wholly on the first zone of resistance
alone, and that not even at a few
points has the enemy achieved the
effect which he must have hoped
from a powerful bombardment and
the enormous effectives who launched
the attack, which our troops are
resisting magnificently. (Loud
and prolonged cheers.)
Signor Orlando said the Austrians
failed to achieve even the prelimi-
nary success, customary with crush-
ing offensives."

FIFTY ENEMY DIVISIONS ENGAGED
IN OFFENSIVE.
PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA BY
GERMANY.
London, June 16.
The French experts estimate that
50 Austrian Divisions are participat-
ing in the offensive against Italy.
They emphasise that the Italians
were not surprised. The Italian
Army was never in better condition.
Its losses in artillery in the last
offensive have been largely replaced.
They also emphasise that the Aus-
trian offensive has been compelled by
Germany not to proceed when the
internal situation in Austria is grow-
ing more and more difficult.

ATTACK SHATTERED ON FRENCH
FRONT.
Paris, June 16.
The Austrian attack on the French
front in Italy yesterday was shattered.
The French positions were
maintained intact and serious losses
were inflicted on the enemy.
FOUR ENEMY DIVISIONS ATTACK
BRITISH.
London, June 16.
6.10 a.m.
A British Italian official report
states:
After a heavy bombardment from
the sea to the Adige the enemy's
infantry attacked throughout the day.
Four Austrian Divisions attacked the
British front.
The attack on the right completely
failed with very heavy enemy losses.
The enemy on the left penetrated
the front line on a front of 2,500
yards and a maximum depth of 1,000
yards, where he was finally contained.
The enemy suffered very heavy
losses.
No flying was possible for several
days excepting early on the morning
of the 15th, when seven hostile
machines were destroyed and two
balloons brought down in flames.
Our low-fliers in the afternoon were
continually engaged in machine-gun-
ning and bombing enemy bridges and
transport on the Lower Piave, doing
great damage.

ATTACKING TROOPS RUSHED UP
AT NIGHT.
London, June 16.
Reuter's Correspondent with the
British Army in Italy telegraphing
on Saturday, says:
The attack on the British positions
on the Asiago Plateau in the morn-
ing was made by a Division consist-
ing of Austro-German and some
Bosnian troops. The enemy's ob-
jective apparently was to reach the line
of hills above the plateau and Cimane
Pointe, four kilometres behind the
front. The enemy reached the front
lines, but made very little progress.
The attack on the night was com-
pletely repulsed, but the enemy suc-
ceeded at first in gaining a few hun-
dred yards near the left and centre
of our line.
Following the shell-like depression
in which the town of Asiago lies is
an irregular outline of thickly wooded
places. It is a flat, but it looks from
our positions, and the country is full
of hidden folds. The ground lends
itself to an attack by small isolated
detachments.
The morning was also unusually
misty. The bulk of the enemy ap-
proached along the railway between
Asiago and the little village of
Casana, which follows the marked
depression of ground. In accordance
with the recent German methods,
attacking troops were rushed up
during the night from Val Sugana by
motors. The preliminary bombard-
ment was very heavy, but gas shells
were sparingly used against us.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.
SEVERAL VICTIMS AND
MATERIAL DAMAGE.
Paris, June 16.
An official report states:
An air raid alarm was given at
23.45 last evening and the
clearing of the city was com-
pleted at 1.00 a.m.
Some bombs were dropped
on the city, but no serious damage
was done.
(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 100, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on the 20th day of June, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1918 in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 13, 1919. 534

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit
COULOMBIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bells and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2687.
We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

- 6000 (When Father Papered the Parlour
Don't go out with Him tonight.
6001 Wake up John Bull
I'll lend you my Best Girl.
6002 (When the Crowd goes
Let's have a Song on the Gramo-
phone.
6003 I never heard Father Laugh so
much.
6004 My Lass from Glasgow Town.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1332.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

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Agencies in

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SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1919.

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS

REQUIRED for little girl 4 years.

Good salary to suitable person.

Write giving full particulars to

P. U. C.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office

Hongkong, June 13, 1919. 518

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Applicant to write accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.,

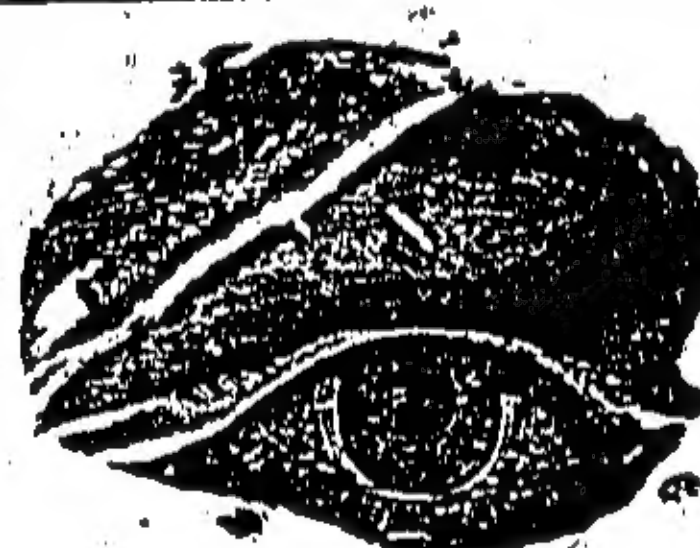
St. George's Buildings,

Hongkong, June 3, 1919. 496

ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 155



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

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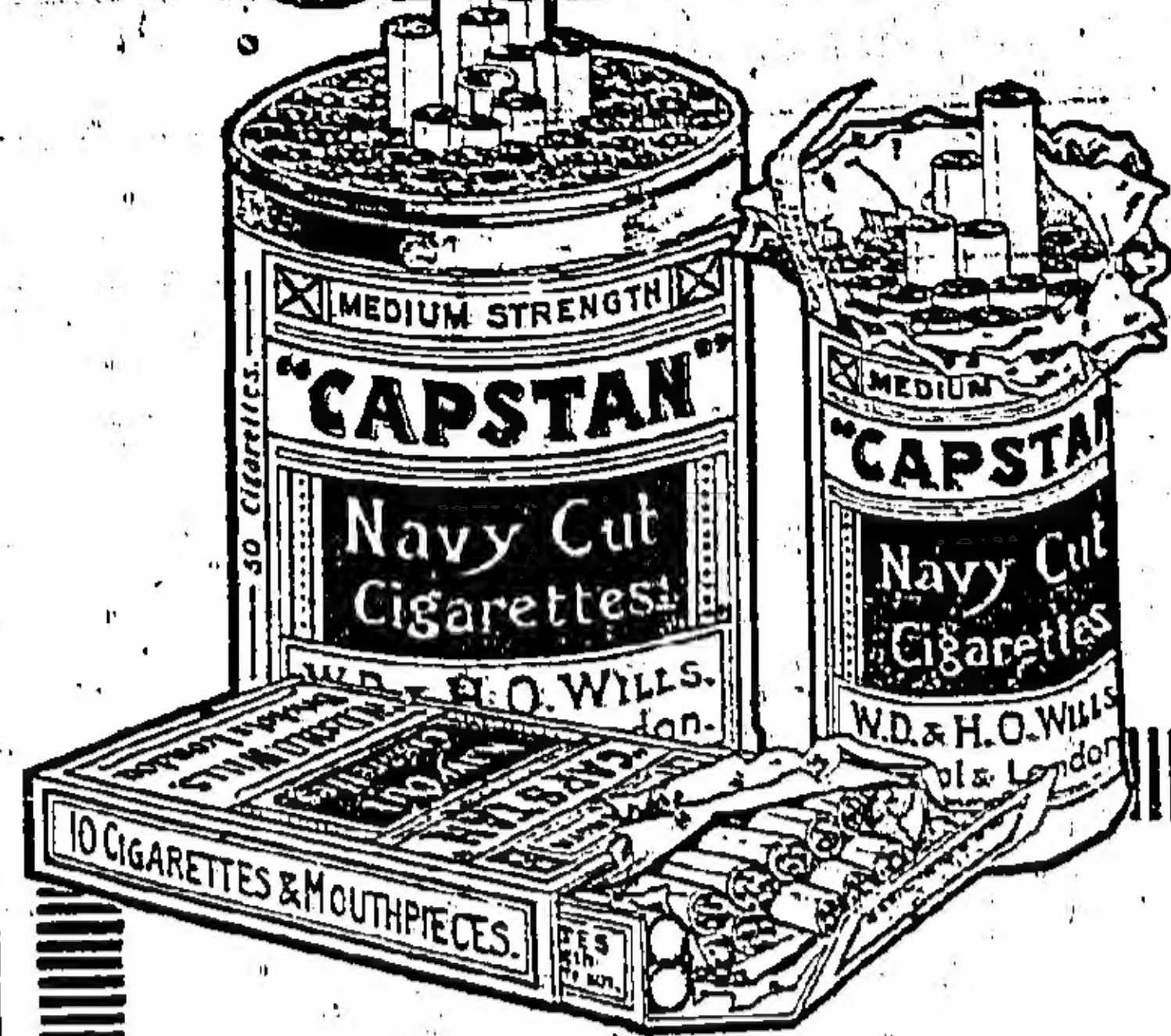
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of

Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

"CAPSTAN"



Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes are sold in the following packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes & in air-tight tins of 50

also

MAGNUMS in air-tight tins of 50 Cigarettes

INDIA'S OFFER OF MEN.

The offer of the European community in Burma to the Government has aroused much interest in India. The "Madras Mail" says:—

The European non-official community in Burma, so far as represented by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association, has declared itself in favour of a proposal that every man under 35 years of age should offer his services to the Government, leaving them to judge whether he can do better work in civil life or in the Army. It is a good lead, that Burma has thus given. And that is needed is that the authority which disposes of these offers should be intelligently aware of the varied demands this war makes on India's resources and appreciative of the peculiar position of European business concerns. When the I.D.F. came into existence a number of newly constituted authorities were so overwhelmed by the obviousness of being in khaki that they were quite incapable of judgment; but that phase has now probably passed, and it should be possible to make a great effort, without handing over the country economically as well as politically to Indian Bolsheviki by despoiling business offices of the necessary minimum European staff.

The "Times of India" says:—

A meeting in Rangoon has passed a resolution, moved by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by the Chairman of the Trades Association, that it is the duty of every man under 35, who is eligible for the I.A.B.O., to offer his services to the local Government, leaving the latter to decide whether he will be better employed as an officer, or in his present capacity, or in some other capacity determined upon by the local Government. As a sign that Burma

is willing to submit to a process of combining out, this resolution is welcome; but beyond that it is of little practical value. The Government of Burma cannot act in the matter on its own initiative or without some guidance from the Government of India. In fact, the Government of India would have to lay down some definition of what is in the "national interest," that phrase which has so often proved a stumbling block to the Tribunals. Government would also have to apply that definition to its own case and be a judge of its own interest, but we are not encouraged by reports of exemption cases to suppose that any Local Government would perform that function to the satisfaction of the country as a whole. We confess that we do not see how the difficulty is to be avoided, unless resort is had to a compulsory combining out, or unless the spirit which animates official Burma is by a miracle infused into every Government department throughout India. But the occurrence of those events seems unlikely.

The "Englishman" says:—

It is full time that more definite steps were announced by the Government of India in order to carry out the decisions of the Delhi Conference. Recruiting is going on in parts of India still, but it is essential that an early announcement should be made regarding the increase of the soldiers' pay recommended by the Conference. Now that Mr. Montagu has reached England it may be hoped that if the delay occurs with the Home Government, he will be able to expedite matters. We are also waiting for some clearer lead than has yet been given on the subject of European man-power.

While Ceylon and other Crown Colonies are going on with schemes of combining out, the Government of India has made to definite call on the European community. It is important that it should state its requirements as early as possible, and we have no doubt that they will be met. The Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association in Rangoon have placed a very definite suggestion before the Burma Conference, namely, that it is the duty of every man in the Province who is below the age of 35 years and is eligible for service in the I.A.B.O. to offer his services unreservedly to the Local Government, leaving the latter to decide whether he will be better employed as a commissioned officer in the I.A.B.O. in his present civil capacity, or in such other capacity as Government may determine. This is at any rate a definite policy, but the Government of India should, without further delay, state its requirements and call upon all the Provinces to supply what men they can.

HAIG'S EXHORTATION EXPLAINED.

The following sketch of Sir Douglas Haig by a Cockney Tommy is going the round: "Aig, 'e don't eye much; 'e don't; 'e don't, so to eye, eye nothink; but wot 'e don't eye don't mean nothink, not arf; and when 'e do eye anythink, my Gawd!"

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy food building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Packets, 1/6 and 2/6

THE TROUBLE IN THE INTERIOR

is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, regulate the liver, clear the complexion, and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also, sent free by enclosing the card from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 20 South Street, New York.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL OR ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	USE OF TIDE	SPRINGS
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3
TAI KOW LUN	100	10	10	7	3
Whampoa Dock	100	10	10	7	3
ABERDEEN	100	10	10	7	3
Hong Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	7	3

NOTICE: KOWLOON

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BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. K. K. MOOI from the Colony, Mr. J. MOOI is authorized to act on his behalf, and is in charge of our business in Hongkong and Canton.

OKURA & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

WANTED.

SHIP SURGEON WANTED immediately for voyage to Calcutta. Apply stating terms to—
Box No. 2008.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction,
on

MONDAY,

the 24th June, 1918, at 11 a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 186 Bays
WOLFRAM ORE.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP "VAN WAERWICKE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., H. B. M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO., 26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

6 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, June 19:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

THURSDAY, June 20:—
Summer Solstice.

FRIDAY, June 21:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SATURDAY, June 22:—
12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. meeting.

SUNDAY, June 23:—
General Holiday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 o'clock this morning was 5.01 inches.

According to the latest census taken by the Police, there are 1,131 male and 799 female foreign residents in Peking.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by Miss Pitts. The meeting is open to all women.

The sale of Chinese porcelain &c., belonging to Mr. Woo Cheong Kee, advertised by Messrs. Hughes and Hough for today and tomorrow has been postponed till Monday and Tuesday next week.

An European lady who went out bathing at North Point on Saturday, left \$2,000 with her clothing in a matshed while she went for a dip. Returning from her swim a little later, she found the money missing. The matter was reported to the Police. A man was arrested on suspicion but the money was not recovered.

CONDITIONS AT SWATOW.

THE Japanese a week ago landed a body of marines at Swatow for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property in that port. That brief statement affords the most damning comment upon the high-falutin' nonsense with which the public is frequently regaled by the Intelligence Bureau at Canton regarding the "Military Government of the South West Province." So far as Canton itself and the immediate vicinity is concerned it must be admitted that order has been fairly well maintained, but from all we can learn of the conditions which have been prevailing recently at Swatow, the powers that be confine their energies to squeezing every cent they can out of the people whom they pretend to govern. The landing of Japanese marines at Swatow appears to have been occasioned by the flight of the local officials and the disappearance of the police force on a report reaching the city that the Northern Army was approaching. There had been a battle between Northern and Southern troops many miles distant from the city, in which the Southern troops, who are apparently very ill-equipped with rifles and ammunition, were decisively defeated, and the wounded had begun to return to Swatow with the most alarming tales of the formidable character of the Northern forces. A panic immediately ensued and apparently all the chief officials lost no time in getting away from the city, and the disorganization of the police force from the same causes naturally led to a good deal of looting. There would thus seem to have been ample justification for the landing of a foreign force. The tales of the close approach of a Northern army, however, were greatly exaggerated, and it is now recognized that the flooded state of the country in that part of Kwangtung province makes a rapid advance on Swatow impossible at present. What these events unquestionably prove is that the Southern forces are in no position to guarantee the defence of the city against invasion by the Northern Army, so that the population has not even that small satisfaction for all the "squeezing" to which the powers-that-be have subjected them during the past few months. The Foreign Consuls at the port have had a busy time relating interference with foreign rights of property and claims to jurisdiction over Chinese who are entitled by naturalization to consular protection. We do not know whether there is much to choose between the Northern and the Southern troops—there are well-authenticated cases of men deserting from one army to fight in the ranks of the opposing force—and altogether a return to a semblance of good government ensuring the people security in the enjoyment of their property and freedom from extortion seems at present very remote in the Swatow district.

Many readers will be interested to learn that Mr. Frank Browne, formerly the Government Analyst in Hongkong, is now the Food Controller of Bury St. Edmunds, his native town. Since his retirement on pension three years ago Mr. Browne has filled until recently an important position in an explosives factory. Judging from a photograph of Mr. Browne in a Bury newspaper, his native air has evidently agreed with him—or is it the ration's?

About half-past eleven on Saturday night some little excitement was caused by a long series of siren whistle blasts from a steamer in the harbour. Enquiries by the Police revealed that a fire had broken out in the store room under the after peak of the steamer and assistance was immediately sent for. The Fire Brigade under Mr. Lane and volunteer firemen under Mr. Austin promptly attended the scene of the fire with No. 1 fire-boat, and after an hour's strenuous work owing to smoke, the fire was eventually extinguished. Fortunately no one was injured and the damage done is believed to be slight.

Fire broke out in a medicine shop at Des Voeux Road Central, this morning. The Fire Brigade attended and promptly suppressed the outbreak. The fire originated in the back part of the shop which was used as a kitchen, and was caused by some herbs, which were being prepared for medicine, catching fire from an overheated stove. It was stated that the man in charge of drying the herbs left them unattended for a short time while he went for his meal and during his absence the herbs caught fire. The property is insured with the Lun Yik Insurance Co. for \$32,000 and the damage done is estimated at \$1,000.

A most unusual sight was witnessed, at about 8.30 this morning, on Garden Road, just below the Peak Tramway station. As a result of the heavy rain there was a rushing torrent on each side of Garden Road and, meeting the obstruction of the abutments of the drains, just about twenty yards below the Tramway station, the water gushed up in a manner reminding one of a geyser, reaching a height of about six feet. The foot of the steps, between the tramway and Union Church, on Kennedy Road, also provided a miniature Niagara, the water gushing over the steps with sufficient force to carry it half way over Kennedy Road.

A Tokio report says:—Civil administration is expected to be introduced by the Japanese Naval authorities on the occupied islands in the South Seas. The proposed civil administration is to be shaped very much after that operating in the Kioochou Leased Territory, and is to be under the direction of the Commander of the Occupied Islands. The Civil-Governor will be an official of the Chokurin rank. The authority of the Naval authorities will remain unaffected.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon for relief in all cases of Bowel Complaint in Children.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

[BY SCRUTATOR.]

The great topic of the week has been the passing of the Conscription Ordinance. Enough has been said in explanation of the difference between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government, but there are one or two points outside this on which many residents would like a little enlightenment as:

1. How many eligible British subjects are there in the Colony (a) of "pure European descent"; and (b) of those who are not of pure European descent?

2.—How many of the latter class have shown their appreciation of the advantages of their British citizenship by volunteering to do their "bit" in defending them on the field of battle?

Perhaps some member of the Legislative Council could elicit this information from the Government by a question at the next meeting.

Eligible men of "pure British descent" are now being called upon to undergo medical examination, and a further question may well be asked, answered is why is it necessary to call men, all at the same time, up to the Military Hospital on Bowen road for this examination. A frightful waste of the time of busy men, at what is the busiest part of the day, is involved in this, if, as is conjectured, many have to waste a whole morning waiting for their turn.

What of the Tribunal? Well, some criticism is heard in regard to one or two of its members, but generally, I think, the verdict is that the Tribunal is satisfactory and gives confidence that justice will be done to all interests.

Perhaps the next topic of greatest interest in the Colony just now is the War Bond Drawing; for every person you meet is wondering whether fortune is to smile on him this month. I understand that something like 95,000 or 96,000 tickets have been sold, so that the St. George's Day Committee have succeeded in very nearly reaching the \$500,000 mark. I understand that there is some expectation of the Committee's being in a position to arrange for the drawing on Saturday next, but an official announcement will doubtless shortly be made on the subject. As the total sum available will not amount to half-a-million dollars, the sums allocated as prizes will necessarily not be quite so large as the figures provisionally announced in recent advertisements, but I have no doubt they will be large enough to make the faces of the holders of the winning tickets—especially the first dozen or so—broaden with a beatific smile. There are 103 prizes in all, so that the holders of some 95,000 tickets will have to console themselves with the thought that their money has gone in a good cause.

As a further topic, what about the weather? Jupiter Pluvius has been much in evidence during the past week. For several days he so far consulted the convenience of the general public as to pay his visits to the Colony at night, but he came unhappily to stay for a week end, and there was no tennis or golf to be had on account of his ubiquitous presence. The man who smiled this week-end was the Water Authority, for his anxieties are at an end. Down to June 1st we had had a rainfall of not more than 12.92 inches since the beginning of the year, which was nearly 12 inches below the average for the period. To-day at 10 a.m. the recorded rainfall since January 1st was 34.87 against an average of 31.99.

The little scene at the Magistracy the other day when Mr. Wolfe, the Senior Magistrate, by ordering an offender to *keep his* in Court sought to impress on all and sundry that the use of the expression *molo kwei* (Indian devil) to describe an Indian constable is highly objectionable, has led to little discussions as to whether the Chinese could realise that such expressions as *fan kwei* and *molo kwei* are offensive. It seems to me that after the lesson given to China on the subject in the diplomatic intercourse of the last century, the Chinese people generally ought to have been instructed in the knowledge that such terms are offensive to the foreigners, and if their native mentors have failed to instruct them, a little instruction on the subject from a British magistrate does not come amiss.

One does not look for humour in such prosaic documents as the Defence Corps Orders, but the order "5 p.m. Swimming: fall in at Blake Pier" did raise a query as to whether there would be a large attendance of spectators to witness the splash.

THE MILLION-DOLLAR OPIUM CASE.

JUDGMENT ON THE ISSUE OF COSTS.

In the case of Ernest Vincent Carmichael v. The Po Yuen, Ma Chee Lung and Leo Hyuan, judgment has now been given on the issue of costs.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Gompertz, in his judgment, said:—

The defendants having had judgment entered for them in this action, the question of costs has been separately argued. The successful parties have had to resist a claim based upon allegations of fraudulent conspiracy, and are therefore entitled to their costs, unless it is just that they should be deprived of them for misconduct. On the facts as I find them it would be reasonable to take away the costs of a defendant who has been fighting an unfounded charge of fraud in order to benefit the individual who for his own purposes has caused that charge to be brought with a full knowledge of its falsity. My decision on the question of fraud means not only that defendants have succeeded as against Ku on the real issue before me, but it implies also a finding in their favour on an over-whelming majority of subordinate questions which were bitterly contested. Defendant to have full costs of action.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S NEW STEAMER.

S.S. "NANKING."

Telegraphic information has been received in the Hongkong Agency of the China Mail S. S. Co., Ltd. to the effect that their new steamer the S.S. Nanking has been now completed, and is ready to enter their Trans-Pacific service.

The new vessel will leave San Francisco on June 20th, calling at Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. She will sail from Hongkong on July 31st, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu to San Francisco.

By the addition of this new vessel the China Mail S. S. Co. is now able to give an unsurpassed freight and passenger service between the Orient and America, and will offer a sailing once in every five weeks.

The fares by this new vessel will be 1st class \$250.00 American gold, payable at the current rate of exchange. The local office of the China Mail S. S. Co. is now ready to make bookings in all classes by this ship.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA.

Mr. J. C. de Obaldia, Consul for Panama, informs us of the receipt of a cable to-day from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announcing with deep sorrow the death on the third inst. of His Excellency Ramon M. Valdes, President of the Republic of Panama.

His Excellency Cirilo L. Uribe, who assumed charge of the Executive Power, is the "Primer Designado" or Vice-President of the Republic.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

The Return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 15th June, is as follows:—

Cases Deaths		
Bubonic Plague,	24	20
Diphtheria,	2	2
Fever, Enteric,	12	11
Fever, Puertepal,	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever,	21	19

All the cases were Chinese.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

POLICE SCHOOL, JUNE 1918.

Reference Orders of June 15th and 13th members who "Passed with Credit" any of the Police School Examinations in 1917, are exempt from attending the forthcoming Examination.

Attention of Members of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 Platoons is drawn to previous Orders.

Monday, June 24th—No. 8 Platoon

Tuesday, 25th—No. 4

Wednesday, 26th—No. 5

Thursday, 27th—No. 6

By Order,

T. F. Hoson,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embolism as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

FIGHTING IN HAINAN.

Our Hainan correspondent writes:—

At Kachek in the last of the Island the military official has declared independence and started to drive Lung Si Kwang and his forces from the Island. Report says that he fought a battle about twenty miles north of Kachek and then after his defeat he retreated to the south and is probably located in the Leng-sui region.

The soldiers of General Lung have entered Kachek in force, and all was quiet there at the last report.

It is reported that it is now very difficult to cross the Straits of Hainan, on account of the Canton Government steamers, which are patrolling the waters surrounding the Luei-chow Peninsula.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions, received since the 8th, inst. are acknowledged with many thanks:—

J. M. Gordon,	(v) 5.00
R. S.	(v) 25.00
A. G. Gordon,	(v) 10.00
P. F. J. Wodehouse,	(v) 10.00
W. S. Brown,	(v) 5.00
C. Thorne,	(v) 10.00
R. M. Dyer,	(v) 10.00
Donnelly & White,	(v) 10.00
M. S.	(v) 10.00
Eastern Ex. Tel. Co. Staff,	(v) 20.00
H. W. Looker,	(v) 10.00
E. I.	(v) 5.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp,	(x) 25.00
W. A. Hannibal,	(v) 5.00
"Ken"	(v) 5.00
A. E. C.	(v) 10.00
A. & F. M. and R.E.E.	(v) 50.00
(May & June)	225.00

(v) = Monthly Subscription.

(x) = Donation.

The following statement of accounts, covering the period May 15th—June 17th, is submitted:—

Balance in hand May 15th ..	513.09
Since received and acknowledged ..	902.50
Advances subscriptions, paid since May 15th ..	12.00
Less advance subscriptions included in balance May 15th ..	50.00
Expenditure since May 15th ..	1380.59
Balance in hand ..	1030.19
Balance in hand ..	341.40

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R. N. Naval Secretary.

T. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 V.A.D.

Commandant Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Members are reminded of the Meeting (Competition) to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Triangular bandages and splints will be required.

(Sd.) E. B. RAMES.

Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

THE AMERICAN "MEN OF 50."

A PHYSICAL TRAINING SCHEME.

The New York correspondent of the Times says:—

Mr. Taft, who when he left the White House practised a system of exercises which reduced his enormous bulk to normal proportions, has written a letter endorsing the programme of the National Security League, which aims at establishing "a second line of defence" by making physically fit men between 40 and 50. The League has issued a call to middle-aged men to learn its standardized physical exercises. It says:—

Nature never intended a man to be old at 30, fat at 40, and feeble at 50. With the men of America between the ages of 21 and 31 drafted and being shipped to France by hundreds of thousands, the second line of defence is composed of millions of men of middle age who are flabby physically. Those who arrive this awful war will come back fit and tough, as men always do from war. But what a lesson we will have had. Are we going to profit by it? Shall we set to work at once to make the whole nation fit, or shall we, when the great peril is over, leave a siphon, and within another decade grow fat and helpless again? Of 50 important cities have named committees and will co-operate in enlisting all middle-aged men for the practice of standard exercises. "America," says Mr. Taft, "is at last awakening to the necessity of an improved physical condition in its people."

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEET AT CANTON.

[FROM THE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU OF CANTON.]

The National Assembly of the Republic of China formally opened the second term of its regular session in Canton on June 12, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution which gives the body discretion to meet at the call of its officers.

Speaker Wu Ching-hen of the House of Representatives called the joint meeting of the Senate and House together at eleven o'clock, more than 300 members being present. The gallery for visitors was crowded with friends of the members. Military Governor Mu Ying-hai ordered the band of the First Division to play at the ceremony of salute to the flag. Directors Wu Ting-fang and Lin Pao-yih together with other leaders of the Military Government sent messages of greetings to the Assembly.

Speaker Wu Ching-hen, in his opening address, in part, spoke as follows:—"To-day the National Assembly is opening the second term of its regular session, and, also, for the first time this body meets at its own discretion. This Assembly has not met for a year in regular session since its illegal interference by the Peking Government. During this whole year the country has been in disorder. We are to-day, however, fortunate to have the support of the South-Western Provinces which are siding with the Constitutional movement and are able to meet to-day in opposition to the illegal action of the militarists of the North. We hope all our members who have already arrived will not leave Canton and urge those who are still absent to come at their earliest convenience so that a legal quorum and the two-thirds votes necessary to act upon the permanent Constitution may be secured. We would like to have the permanent Constitution passed while in Canton. We also hope that all the leaders of the South-West will stand firm for the Constitutional cause, in spite of difficulties, until victory is won."

According to registration received to date, there are now 132 Senators and 294 Representatives ready to resume their seats in the Assembly, for regular business, each House requiring from six to eight members to complete its quorum.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Acting President of the Senate, is expected to be in Canton again before the end of the month.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN JERUSALEM.

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

At various points near the line in Palestine during the past few days, writes Mr. Massey, the Press Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, the Duke of Connaught has inspected representative bodies of the troops who, under General Allenby, have delivered a large part of the Holy Land from the domination of the Turk, and has presented, on behalf of the King, awards bestowed for gallantry in battle.

The most important of these ceremonies took place yesterday on Mount Zion, on ground formerly used by the Turks as a barrack square. Sir Edmund Allenby was presented with the insignia of Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by the Duke as grand prior of the English order, and when the Duke placed the black ribbon of the Order round the neck of the victorious General and the wider sash of the King's decoration of G.C.M.G., one felt tribute had been paid to the great valiant Army as well as to its leader.

The appearance of the city is in strong contrast to the day when General Allenby made his official entry. The Turks left the place in an abominably filthy state. To-day it is cleaner probably than it has ever been.

FLYING POLICEMEN.

Speaking at University College, near Aden, Mr. Kerr, a member of the Air Council said:—

At the present time, if a commercial traveller leaves Paris to go to Timbuctoo, the journey occupies four months, but one of the first routes the French are going to establish after the war is to Timbuctoo when the journey will then only take four days. As a commercial undertaking that will result in a great saving. Four months' food alone would be a considerable item. All air vessels will have to be registered, and no doubt a Lloyd's list will grow up. There will be a class A1 and so forth for vessels taking passengers and mails in the air. These would carry a flag, and those which did not would be marked. The police could not put up their hands to stop people in the air, and the only way would be to knock them down.

The formation of the Air Force, said Admiral Kerr, "is a distinct advance in armaments. It means the establishment of a general staff and the dealing with all problems connected with the air."

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures, and cures quickly and effectively. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SUNDAY'S CABLES

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 14.
8.55 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—
Only local actions occurred at night.
We made several successful raids north of Grivesnes, and the region of Courcelles, and brought back 30 prisoners.

We progressed near Desloges farm. A hostile attack in the region of Anthelm completely failed.

Between the forest of Villers Cotterets and Chateau Thierry the artillery duel continued actively during the night.

Our patrols took prisoners in the region of Hussars, west of Rheims and in Champagne.

ENEMY'S COSTLY OFFENSIVE.

COMING ASSAULT ON BRITISH.

LONDON, June 14.

The French experts agree that the Germans now recognise that they cannot continue their present, costly offensive and simultaneously attack the British front, which it is expected will be soon. It is estimated that 30 German Divisions have been engaged between Rheims and Noyon, and 30 Divisions between Noyon and Montdidier. The latter lost half their effective troops, while many of General Ludendorff's general reserves have already participated in battle.

There is stated to be documentary evidence that in General von Hutier's offensive 30 to 34 Divisions suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

A well-known French General from the battle declares: "The Germans have got their belly full."

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

FOE'S ATTACK STEMMED.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, June 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—
The only enemy move to-day was an unsuccessful attack at Courcelles.

The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the front between Montdidier and the Oise. The German advances during the past five days of the battle has been along and east of Metz Valley. They were not only stopped west of the Valley, but in some cases were driven back beyond their original departure line. Their progress elsewhere is due to topographical conditions favouring the enemy.

A decisive episode was a counter-attack on our left wing on June 11th, which frustrated an enemy effort to gain the front line, near enough to bombard Paris with ordinary guns, flames.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK FOILED.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON Foe.

LONDON, June 14.

An Italian official report states:—
Early in the morning of the 13th, after intense artillery firing, the enemy attempted to force the defences of Tonale Pass, launching an infantry attack against Cady Summit and Monticello Ridge, immediately to the north and south of an important road.

Our firm resistance broke up the enemy's impetus on the advanced lines. Later, our counter-attacks and deadly artillery concentration stopped the enemy and definitely drove him back.

At night time our barrage fire promptly crushed a renewed attempt to the north of the road. The enemy's losses, particularly his supports in the rear, were very heavy.

We took 130 prisoners, belonging to four regiments.

DESERPTIONS IN BULGARIAN ARMY.

TROOPS STARVED.

CONRUE, June 14.

According to a statement issued by the Serbian Press Bureau deserter in the Bulgarian Army are from 10 to 15 daily. These come into the Serbian lines, and present a bedraggled and starved appearance.

They say the Bulgarian Army is badly fed, but the Bulgarian civilians are in a still worse plight, owing to the denuding of the country of its corn and cattle by the Germans.

GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP AT CALLAO.

PERU GOVERNMENT PLACES ARMED GUARD ON IT.

LIMA, June 14.

The Peruvian Government has placed an armed guard on a German merchant ship at Callao.

BRITAIN TO BE INDEPENDENT OF GERMAN DYE STUFFS.

LONDON, June 14.

After an address by Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) at a meeting of the dye users of the United Kingdom at Manchester, a resolution was passed fully approving the Government's policy to make the United Kingdom independent of German dyestuffs after the war, also approving the immediate amalgamation of the principal dye manufacturing companies.

DEATH OF FAMOUS THEOLOGIAN.

LONDON, June 14.

The death is announced of the Rev. James Drummond, the great theologian. (The Rev. James Drummond, M.A., LL.D., was Principal of the Manchester College, Oxford, from 1885 to 1906. He was also Professor of Theology in Manchester New College, London. He was the author of numerous publications, notably, "The Jewish Messiah: A Critical History of the Messianic Idea Among the Jews." He was born in Dublin in May, 1838.)

SHANGHAI TANK WEEK. GRATIFYING FIGURES.

SHANGHAI, June 14.

During the British Tank Week at Shanghai Britons subscribed £429,605, equivalent to nearly £71 per capita; the Allies £14,500; and Neutrals, £5,200. During a subsequent Chinese Tank Week the Chinese subscribed £119,100, which is a most gratifying testimonial to the Chinese good feeling towards Great Britain.

TERRIFIC MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT KIEFF.

BUILDINGS HURLED IN AIR.

ASCRIBED TO BOLSHEVISTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 14.

Details of an immense munitions explosion near Kieff on June 6th are given by the *Lokal Anzeiger's* correspondent. There were at first two tremendous crashes, followed by showers of glass and cries of terror. Subsequently there were twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones. They lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till late in the afternoon. The entire business life of the city was suspended. Carriages were commandeered in post haste to convey the wounded.

The biggest explosion occurred at midday when the city was shaken like an earthquake. The people were blown off their feet and buildings whirled in the air. The Swierietz cathedral collapsed and the belfry of the Toiski cloister, vanished in a black mass of smoke. Houses were blown over, and the streets became an impassable smouldering mass of debris. The conflagration spread and enveloped the whole of the neighbourhood.

The explosion is ascribed to Bolshevist machinations.

THE ALLIES' ECONOMIC WEAPON.

RE-AWAKENING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 14.

It is evident from a pamphlet issued by the University of Kiel, written by Professor Harms, that Germany is beginning to realise at last the prospective effect of the Allies' economic pressure. The writer believes that the Germans never fully realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from the standpoint of the economic influence that she is able to exert, and dwells on Great Britain's ability to munition herself and her Allies and the employing of decisive measures with the object of paralyzing the enemies' military and economic power of resistance through the destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world. He describes these measures, including the development of Great Britain's domestic productive resources in order to be independent and successfully compete with German supplies after the war, and admits that the effect has already been powerfully felt and has seriously injured the German economic life at home and abroad. He warns the people against the entirely unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when the merchants recover their freedom of action.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

GUARDING AGAINST LOSING A SENSE OF PROPORTION.

LONDON, June 14.

At a luncheon given in his honour at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Asquith said that since the last weeks of March the enemy had seriously progressed along the greater part of the Western battle front. The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation. The tide of invasion had not been stemmed, but once before we had seen an equally grave situation. Whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign, it was not going in the faintest degree to weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we have been fighting. The faculties we most needed were courage and patience, but we must feel that we know the whole truth. We have reached a stage when there is far more to be gained than to be lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favourable or otherwise. (Cheers.) The old diplomatic machinery had had its day and must take its place among the antiquities.

Mr. Asquith said the Empire had raised an Army, including the Labour units, of not less than seven millions, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted War Credits approaching £7,000 millions. The British people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to face with a clear conscience, clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of the circumstances. He did not believe that even the long strain of the War had hampered the people's steadiness of judgment, but we ought to guard against the danger of losing a sense of proportion in the stress of daily and hourly bulletins, regarding doubtful battles and the yielding of ground.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, June 14.
2.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out successful raids last night in the neighbourhoods of Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy-La Bassée.

Patrol encounters were to our advantage south-westward of Guvrelle and north-westward of Marville.

A strong attack early to-day on our new post south-westward of Meris was completely repulsed.

There was active hostile artillery firing in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe Valley.

THE TUSSELE IN THE AIR.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—
Our squadrons on the French front destroyed 15 enemy aeroplanes. Some fell in flames and others broke in the air. One British machine is missing.

On the British front we destroyed five German machines and drove down two out of control. The British machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs at day-time on various targets, including a town on a junction, also railways at Courtrai, Armentières and Chaulnes, a dump at Bapaume, and docks at Bruges.

Many heavy bombs were dropped on the Metzablon railway station and sidings during two successful raids yesterday afternoon.

A squadron to-day attacked Trèves station, and another squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories and station at Dillingen.

Direct hits were observed on two furnaces at Dillingen.

Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers. One German aeroplane was destroyed and two were driven down. One British machine is missing.

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
A successful operation in the neighbourhood of Meris yielded 48 prisoners, six machine-guns and a trench-mortar.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 13.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong French counter-attacks south-westward of Noyon broke down with very heavy losses.

Over 90 armoured cars are lying on the battle-field.

Our prisoners are now 15,000.

We have captured 150 guns. The enemy captured some of our guns.

We attacked southward of the Aisne, drove back the enemy beyond Outry and Demijew, and cleared out the enemy from the region of Savieres, capturing 1,800 prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 14.

The silver market is steady.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETIRE.

FRENCH CAPTURE MUCH BOOTY.

LONDON, June 14.

A French communiqué states:—
The Germans powerfully counter-attacked between Courcelles and north of Mary, but were caught by our fire and compelled to retire to their starting-point, with heavy loss, and without approaching our positions.

The material captured in our attacks on June 11th included 10 guns, of which four were heavy guns, and numerous machine-guns.

The day was quiet between the Oise and the Aisne.

The enemy south of the Aisne continued his drive between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, but were repulsed at most points.

The enemy gained a footing in the village of Laversine.

All his attempts to debouch from Coeuvers and advance west of Vert-scheuille Farm completely failed.

The enemy did not renew his attacks in the afternoon.

The Germans momentarily penetrated our lines north of Corey, but were ejected. We restored positions entirely.

There was lively artillery firing in the region of Oureq and in the direction of Champlatt and La Postolle.

Our bombing squadrons yesterday dropped 15 tons of projectiles in the battle-zone and 25 tons at night on June 12th-13th on cantonments, convoys, marching troops, and the enemy rear. They bombed also the villages of Riquebourg, Raisons-sur-Matz, Orville Sorel, and the regions of Roze and Nuaucourt.

Several fires were observed. Sixteen enemy aeroplanes were felled or disabled. Thirteen enemy machines were felled by gun-fire during the first week of June.

ALLIES SUFFERING FROM LACK OF MANOEUVRING ROOM.

GERMANS HELD ON NEW FRONT.

LONDON, June 14.

The Germans yesterday continued to push westwards near Soissons, where they are trying to envelop Villers-Cotterets forest and squeeze out the French, who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on the whole of the new front between Montdidier and Noyon, while between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they succeeded in effecting a lodgement at three points north of the forest. Such lodgements, however, are of little value in this battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage. Trenches are practically non-existent, the combatants using natural cover, creeping behind bushes and in cornfields, even crouching behind their helmets with grass leaves.

Such advance as the Germans have achieved has nowhere been uniform, and only effected at the heaviest loss. The latter, indeed, continues to be a vital factor in the strategic situation, together with the fact that the Americans' weight is beginning to tell.

Correspondents dwell upon the difficulties of the enemy in reinforcing his front line and filling up gaps in Divisions with men partially recovered from wounds, with poor troops withdrawn from Russia, and others and workmen hurriedly mobilised.

But a serious feature is the fact that the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht still retains the bulk of his reserves intact, which he can use wherever he likes, either in Flanders or east of Rheims. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time. The Allies are suffering from a lack of manoeuvring room.

French experts, who loudly praise Generalissimo Poch's handling of troops, point out that he is, though in a much lesser degree, now enjoying an advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, the ability to quickly move troops to different points, as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

THE EXODUS FROM PARIS EXPLAINED.

PARIS, June 14.

Le Temps says the spectacle of carriages and omnibuses crowding to the stations, full of luggage must not be regarded as indicating a general exodus in consequence of the German offensive, though undoubtedly many people are taking to their usual holiday resorts, valuations, heirlooms, title-deeds, etc. Such precautions are quite natural in the present circumstances.

FRENCH DEFENCE BONDS.

MOST ELOQUENT SUBSCRIPTION FIGURES.

PARIS, June 5.

In the Senate, during the Budget Debate, the Minister of Finance stated that the month of May, 1917, had so far held the record for sales of National Defence Bonds, namely, Frs. 1,231,000,000. This was exceeded last May, when the total was Frs. 1,552,000,000.

Paris alone subscribed Frs. 925,000,000 compared with Frs. 805,000,000 in May last year.

These figures are the most eloquent view of the trials of France which Paris is at present enduring.

ITALY'S INTERNAL CREDIT BETTER THAN BEFORE.

ROME, June 14.

In the Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that Italy's internal credit was better than before October, 1916.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY.

CONFERENCE OF FIELD-MARSHALS AND ADMIRALS.

LONDON, June 14.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 7th, states:—
A Council of Field-Marshal was held to-day. It was attended by Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Count Oku, Count Terauchi, and Count Kawamura, also the Minister of War and the Chief of the Staff.

It is understood that a Conference of Field-Marshal and Admirals of the Fleet will meet on June 10th.

The *Asahi* says:—To-day's Conference considered the adoption of the Corp system similar to that of the Germans the abolition of the brigade system, and the increase of the army to 25 Corps, consisting of two divisions each of three regiments. Alterations are also contemplated in the Navy.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND LOCK-OUTS.

WHITLEY COMMITTEE REPORT.

LONDON, June 14.

The Whitley Committee has presented a further report in which it disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration of labour disputes, and also disapproves of any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lock-outs, pending enquiry.

The report recommends a standing Arbitration Council, to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

GREEK JEWS URGED TO FIGHT FOR ALLIES.

ATHENS, June 14.

The Jewish newspapers at Salonika publish a communiqué from the Grand Rabbi urging the Jews in Greece to go to the front and fight for the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

COEVRES AND VALFERY CAPTURED FROM FOE.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND NEAR MONT GIBERT.

LONDON, June 16. A French communiqué states:—South of the Aisne local operations drove back the enemy from Coevres and Valfery, which we captured. We gained ground east of Mont Gibert, taking 180 prisoners and 10 machine-guns.

FRENCH CAPTURE INCREASED.

LONDON, June 15. A French communiqué states:—There was no infantry action today.

Artillery duel was fairly lively at Hargard Wood, south of the Aisne, and in the region between Villers Cottinets and Chateau Thierry. To the material captured from the enemy on June 14th the following must be added:—Nine guns, including seven heavy guns, and 40 machine-guns.

On June 13th our aeroplanes shot down five German aeroplanes and two balloons. Seven enemy aeroplanes were put out of action. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped in enemy zones causing great damage.

CONFIDENCE IN PARIS, BUT ANXIETY IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 15. With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiègne battle. On the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry the outlook is now regarded in Paris with more confidence, but anxiety is expressed at London, where it is recognised that the great peril is still ahead, as the Germans have not shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short to complete the objectives, and has entailed very heavy losses, but their advance has appreciably increased the threat to Paris, while still they have reserves enabling them to launch an offensive greater than that of March last and almost at any moment.

The numbers at the disposal of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, for instance, are practically identical with those a fortnight ago, despite his sending of Bavarians to assist the German Crown Prince for his tired Divisions had time to recover and reequip.

There are three goals at which the enemy may strike, namely, Paris, Amiens and Calais, and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining the enemy's intention before the blow falls.

HEAVY GAS-SHELLING ON AMERICAN SECTOR.

LONDON, June 15. An American official report states:—There is heavy reciprocal shelling, including gas-shelling, to the north-west of Chateau Thierry. Our aviators shot down two hostile machines.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 16. A wireless German official report:—Prisoners captured to the south of the Aisne now number 48 officers and over 2,000 men.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY POST.

LONDON, June 16. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered a post to the south-west of Meulles and brought back 11 prisoners and also took 17 prisoners in other raids.

South of the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Houdene there was considerable activity.

There was hostile artillery firing at night to the north of Bethune and between Lezard and the Ypres-Comines Canal. It was especially active on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Dierbush Lake.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 16, 1.50 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

"We took 100 prisoners in a successful operation carried out on the night of the 14th to the north of Bethune. As a result of this attack we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives."

In the fighting reported on the morning of the 15th to the east of the Nieppe Forest, the enemy by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving into three of our advanced posts to the west of Vieux Berquin. There is active hostile artillery firing to the east of Arras, and also to the north of Bethune.

We drove down two enemy aeroplanes on the 14th. The British lost two machines.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

English and Scottish battalions took 60 prisoners in a successful local operation northward of Bethune. There was successful raid on the Villers-Bretonneux sector, which yielded a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid on a post at Aveluy Wood.

Local night-fighting occurred eastward of Nieppe Forest.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND GERMAN BAD FAITH.

ROUTE GUARANTEED SAFE MINED.

DESIGN TO MURDER REPATRIATED BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, June 16. The Admiralty states:—The area within five miles of the position in which the *Königin Regentes* was sunk on June 6th has been carefully searched and no mines were found.

We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 6th and 7th in a track used only by Dutch vessels, and employed for the repatriation of British and German prisoners, and which was guaranteed to be safe by the British and German Governments. These mines were not within 50 miles of the position in which the *Königin Regentes* was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch the repatriation vessels on the passage west, and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink the ships on the eastern journey if, as is proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk with the British repatriated prisoners on board, while on the way to Boston. It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated were exceptionally small, being 67, and of these none were on board the *Königin Regentes*.

SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

BORDER STATES BECOME GOLGOTHA.

SOCIALIST ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF MISUSING SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.

The *Cologne Gazette* states:—

In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Army Estimates, the Independent Socialist, Herr Cohn, discussing the German activities in the occupied territories, said: "The Border States have become Golgotha, where there must be bleaching bones. The best in the land have been slaughtered by misused German soldiers. The entire war has become a family affair of the Hohenzollerns. Is it possible that the Entente will have to submit and we finally remain the only warriors in Europe, but Europe will then be a Continent of beggars?"

Herr Cohn and other Socialists who shouted "robbers" and "murderers" when he mentioned German soldiers, were called to order. All the members of the Centre Party and most of the Conservatives left the Reichstag.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 16.

The Silver Market is steady.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

REPORTED ANNIHILATION OF BOLSHEVIK FORCE.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.

A message from Kiev states the German General von Kneizer has telegraphed to Field-Marshal von Richthofen, reporting that a force of 10,000 Bolshevist Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, were almost destroyed by his troops to the west of Taganrog.

The Bolshevists had landed in the Ukraine coast, on the Sea of Azov, and were advancing to attack Taganrog.

Over 9,000 dead Bolshevists have so far been counted, not reckoning the drowned.

General Kneizer claims the German losses to be slight.

FIGHTING IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

LONDON, June 16.

The Press Bureau states:—

A Russian wireless report states: The Germans are starting an offensive on the front of Vahuk-Zhukovka, and have seized three villages in a neutral zone. Our troops retired. Increasing movement was observed later in June at Jevstrovka. Tanks and cavalry participating. Our troops blew up the bridge of Jevstrovka as a reply to the violation of the Treaty.

Cavalry was despatched to maintain a line with our troops, who occupy the line in the neutral zone. The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centres of Lisko and Povochna.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 16.

A German communiqué states:—

We destroyed Russian lands from Jevsk, 10,000 strong, who were attacking Taganrog (in the Don region on the Sea of Azov).

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE AT LONDON.

MR. HUGHES' IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, June 15.

The Australian representatives to the Imperial Conference, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, have arrived in London, and were enthusiastically received at Euston.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Hughes said that England stood like a granite rock, lashed by the fiercest hurricanes, and displaying in her hour of greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she is fighting. As regards Australia, the enemy's tremendous and desperate blows had re-kindled the fiercer fires of their enthusiasm. The Commonwealth's war spirit was growing, and recruits were offering in greater numbers than they had been for two years. Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace. The overwhelming majority of the people stood solidly for the prosecution of the war to the last ounce, until a decisive victory for the Allies is achieved. America was stripped for the fray. "I have seen these men in their thousands, calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battle-field, and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy Militarism root and branch from the face of the earth."

Mr. Hughes said that he and his colleagues had got new impressions of the British Navy that would last a life-time. The arrangements for policing the Atlantic were marvellous. Throughout the journey, for 14,000 miles, they had not seen a trace of the enemy. What a tribute it was to the mighty power and supremacy of the British Navy!

BRITISH TRADE IN MAY.

HIGHER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, June 15.

The increase in imports in May was £39,257,803 and the increase in exports £1,629,905, compared with May, 1917.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

JAPANESE MARINES LANDED AT SWATOW.

OWING TO DISTURBED CONDITIONS.

TOKIO, June 15.

Owing to the disturbed condition at Swatow Japanese marines were landed on Sunday evening.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

SEVEN THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN FOR AUSTRALIA.

DEPORTATION COST PAID BY ALLIES.

TOKIO, June 15.

Dr. Tsur, the Secretary of the Chinese Legation who has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Deportation of 7,000 German men and women from China to Australia, left for Peking en route to Australia.

It is understood that Dr. Tsur will regularly visit the prisoners' camps in Australia. The cost of the deportations will be borne by the Allied Governments.

GERMANS AT SHAMEEN.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Colonel C. E. Yate (Unionist M.P. for Melton) urged Mr. Balfour to order the expulsion of enemy subjects from the British concession at Shameen.

He called attention to articles in the Hongkong Press, which, he said, showed an intense feeling on the matter.

Mr. Balfour asked for notice of the question.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER AT LONDON.

MELBOURNE, June 16.

The Rt. Hon. W. H. Hughes' name is freely mentioned in connection with the proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible Minister permanently at London in war time or longer.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE FOR COMPIEGNE.

LATEST OFFENSIVE BELIEVED ENDED.

PARIS, June 15.

A semi-official message assumes that the latest battle has now ended. It points out that each successive big offensive is of less duration, on a narrower front and yields less ground, and it concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective and the German losses are proportionately aggravated.

Still, there is no doubt the enemy will sometimes renew the offensive, all the more hastily because he is weakening from day to day, whereas our reserves are incessantly increased by the growing influx of Americans.

REVIEW OF THE GERMAN ATTACK.

ENEMY'S CAREFUL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, June 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 14th, says:—

The German attack on the 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas-shells accumulated for three weeks before were carefully concealed in woods behind the front and the ground was carefully studied beforehand by storm units selected to lead the attack who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become more familiar with the sector. *Minerwerfer* were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking Divisions discarded all baggage and equipment but absolutely indispensable belongings. The attack began, the men carrying only their arms, ammunition and an iron ration. The objectives of the first two days were previously mapped out. On the 9th the Germans were to reach Triest on the Mondidier-Senlis railway, Méry, Belloy and both sides of the Compiègne Road. On the 10th they were to enter Compiègne.

WHY THE ATTACK FAILED.

The Divisions employed included six entirely fresh. The attack failed because in three days' desperate fighting the enemy was unable to gain the upper hand on the plateau west of Méry. Two factors differentiated the battle from the others. The first was there was no surprise. Despite the enemy's efforts at concealment, secondly, instead of having our main line of resistance pierced on a knife-edge six hundred feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind, as at Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly prepared. Given these essentials of a successful defence the French infantry repulsed the attack with ease.

THE UNITY OF THE NATION.

LORD MILNER SAYS GERMANY WILL FAIL.

LORD MILNER, speaking at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, said it was an uplifting thought in the darkest trial the country had ever experienced that we are a more united nation than we have been in living memory. Germany's war lords had made the issue clear. The military party had all Germany under its heel and her ideal of future mankind is a central European life of irresistible strength supported by giant industries drawing raw material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms—a peace with servile States working for the profit of a paramount empire. This is illustrated to-day in the case of Rumania and Rumania. It is certain that object is unobtainable. (Cheers). They will fail as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul had failed, from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. To-day we are at the climax of Germany's power, therefore we have to fight as never before in all our history—as our great and noble French Allies are fighting to-day, with every ounce of strength until the great reserve which the cause of freedom will possess has been fully mobilized. The German War Minister has been sneering at these reserves, saying they are inconceivable. "He laughs best who laughs last. I think he will live to regret those sneering words."

THE URGENT NEED FOR MEN.

LONDON, June 15.

Men of 49, 50, and 51 years of age are being called up for medical examination.

The chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said, yesterday, that Sir Auckland Geddes told him he was trying to meet the urgent need of men, and he expected the tribunal would do the same. He was aware of public feeling about the calling up of older men while younger remained, but, some of the younger were essential to the munitions supply and could not be removed to the fighting front. The older men are able to do heavy work.

Sir Auckland Geddes added that there 60,000 fewer men in the fighting front than there were three years ago and no industry was more demanded of Grade 1 men.

THE PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated in President Wilson's reply to the message from M. Poincaré, mentioned last night.

President Wilson added: "It is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right."

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 14.

A wireless German official message says:—

We repulsed French attacks between Voormezele and Vierset and took 180 prisoners.

We repulsed counter-attacks in the neighbourhoods of Courcelles and Méry, also in the Metz region.

We penetrated the forest of Villers Cottinets.

The Crown Prince since May 27th has captured 1,060 guns.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND GERMAN TREACHERY.

NO MERCY.

LONDON, June 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, wiring on June 14th, says:—

The plain facts of the past month's fighting are that wherever the Germans have met Americans the Germans have been beaten, paying more dearly for defeat than the Americans paid for victory. The Americans resemble our Dominion soldiers more than home-born men. They are not going to deal lightly with unscrupulous conduct and they are not easily going to forgive breaches of humanity. If forced to see red it will be some time before they notice any other colour. They will have no mercy on men who do not fight straight and they will avenge their comrades slain by treachery to the utmost platoon they can lay their hands on.

The Germans will dislike them as much as they dislike the Canadians, Australians and South Africans, and I think a little more. The American Army includes many of German names and ancestry. A company of these marching to the front met German prisoners whom the Americans assailed treacherously and abusively in the German language for their obedience to such a misconceived bound as the Kaiser and for making themselves the sum of the earth by their fighting methods so that their American relatives had to come four thousand miles to wipe them out. The prisoners were too amazed to reply.

M. Henri Bidou, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, says:—

The battle for Compiègne has been a defeat for the enemy who has been failed in his plan to reach the coveted base for operations against Paris, but the battle is only an episode in the general action.

The Germans are disappointed at the failure of their sacrifice of so many precious Divisions, but partial defeat will not alter their general plan. We must expect the enemy's blows to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker and with less time and men left to reach his goal.

GERMANS CONCERNED AT BRITISH PROGRESS.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The Germans, apparently, are much concerned by our progressive successes in the St. Razaale sector, and shelled considerably our front line positions and places in the Hazebrook area. Early this morning the enemy launched an infantry attack with the object of restoring the situation. A party of about one hundred *Sturmtruppen* succeeded in driving out the garrison of a new post but our vigorous counter-attack resulted in us regaining the post. We took ten prisoners. Our casualties were light.

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HONGKONG.

IN 14 MONTHS WE SAVED THE LIVES OF 7,000 OF BELGIUM'S LITTLE ONES.

WILL YOU NOT HELP US TO SAVE OTHERS?

THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND in Holland under the Presidency of H. S. H. Princess A. de Ligne, appeals for help in the work of bringing sick and debilitated children FROM BELGIUM into Holland, where they are fed, clothed and medically cared for, and when restored to health are returned to Belgium, for funds do not permit more. Unless YOU HELP, THIS LIFE-SAVING WORK IN HOLLAND CANNOT BE CONTINUED, AND MANY CHILDREN MUST PERISH.

Remittances to Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund," (Registered War Charities Act, 1916) 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Earmarked for the Belgian Children's Fund.

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MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

YANGTZE'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before Lord Parker, Lord Sumner and Sir Arthur Chanell, has given its judgment on an appeal by the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., from a decision by the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

In the Court below the respondent, Adamjee Lukmanjee, brought an action against the appellants as underwriters who had issued a policy of marine insurance, dated November 14, 1913, on cargo from Bangkok to Colombo.

The policy was on 382 logs, and the main issue, and the only issue material, was whether the respondent was entitled to claim the benefit of the policy in respect of 144 logs. The 144 logs arrived on board the steamship "Erid" at Colombo, and respondent took delivery. He never held the bill of lading for the policy of insurance. After the goods had been delivered from the ship, an almost unprecedent sale sprang up in the port of Colombo on December 15, 1913, and 135 pieces of the logs were lost at sea.

On June 20, 1914, respondent wrote to the appellants' agents and asked to have the bill of lading and policy of insurance covering the lost logs sent to him; and the agents replied enclosing the documents but asking for their return, as they were the property of the Bombay-Bamnah Trading Corporation, Ltd.

The respondent did not allege he had given any instructions for insurance, and it was not alleged that the sellers took out the policy of insurance with the intention to cover respondent or had assigned to him any interest in the policy.

Affirming the judgment of the Court below, the Supreme Court of Ceylon held that as the Bombay-Bamnah Trading Corporation, Ltd., insured the goods for the complete sea transit under circumstances in which it was usual to insure, and made no communication to the respondent on the subject of insurance, it was only reasonable to suppose they contemplated when they made the insurance that the respondent was a person to whom the goods might aspart during the continuance of the marine adventure. They did not in terms find that the sellers ever intended to cover any interest of the respondent.

In delivering judgment, Lord Sumner said: The trial Judge was of opinion that the property in the goods passed to the buyer before shipment, and that in shipping them the sellers had acted as his agents. Hence he inferred that the insurance was effected for him. The Supreme Court apparently treated the contract as if it contained an implied obligation on the sellers' part to insure the buyer in respect of such contingent interest in the goods as he might have while they were at sea. Neither view was, or indeed could be, sustained on appeal, nor had the attention of either Court been directed to the true question, whether the evidence showed that the insurance was effected on the buyer's behalf.

It is clear that the policy itself evidences no such intention. The sellers, and the sellers alone, were throughout interested in the major part of the cargo. Even as to the 144 logs, until the ship arrived, and came to deliver overseas, they, and they alone, had the interest properly describable by the words used in the policy, viz., "upon goods." If the buyers were to fail to pay for the timber in accordance with the contract, their interest in it would continue after discharge overseas, for it would remain their property. Even if these logs were paid for against documents, as was the case, the inclusion in the policy of cover against raft and draft risk was necessary as to the residue, and was of no significance in the present connection.

Two suggestions were made in argument: One was that "against documents" means in the language of commerce against a policy of insurance and sundry other documents; the other, that an obligation, binding the sellers to insure on the buyer's behalf, might be inferred because the effect of the contract was to require payment not merely against goods delivered at ship in a state corresponding to the contract description, but also against documents representing the goods, even though, through sea perils, they were no longer in a state corresponding to the contract description.

The first point fails because there is no evidence to show that the word "docu-

ments" in such a connection, includes a policy of insurance. A contract of sale, at its price, is so well understood that no proof is needed that the documents which it contemplates is a policy. It may be that, detached from any context, the mere expression "shipping documents" would suggest that one of them is a policy. When, however, the expression is found in a contract and there is nothing but the language of the contract to determine its meaning, it must be construed as meaning such documents as are appropriate to the contract.

In the case of a sale "ex ship," the seller has to cause delivery to be made to the buyer from a ship which has arrived at the port of delivery, and has reached a place therein, which is usual for the delivery of goods of the kind in question. The seller has therefore to pay the freight, or otherwise to release the shipowners' lien and to furnish the buyer with an effective direction to the ship to deliver. Till this is done, the buyer is not bound to pay for the goods. Till this is done he may have an insurable interest in goods, but none that can correctly be described as an interest "upon goods," nor any interest which the seller, as seller, is bound to insure for him. If the seller insures, he does so for his own purposes and of his own motion.

Again the mere documents do not take the place of the goods under such a contract. They are not the subject matter of the sale. If an endorsed bill of lading is delivered to the buyer it is given as a delivery order and not with any intention of making him a party liable upon it, or of vesting him with the property in the goods by the mere delivery of a document. As the goods are not at the buyer's risk during the voyage, there is nothing from which to infer an obligation on the seller, and therefore an intention on his part, to effect an insurance on the buyer's behalf.

It was said that "each against documents," first of all, implied some document other than a delivery order, because of the use of the plural, and, secondly, must have reference to the risk of the voyage, so as to make the contract analogous to a c.i.f. sale, since it "documents" only meant, delivery of the goods, this would be implied by law. The answer seems to be, on the first point, that the plural "documents" would be satisfied either by two delivery orders, one for each shipment, or by two documents, a delivery order and a receipt for the freight, in the case of each shipment.

On the second point there is nothing surprising if such a contract is found to express something which the law would imply, and certainly there is nothing in it to compel a Court to give simple and well-known words a meaning which does not belong to them, and which does belong to other words or letters equally well known though not so simple. In truth, however, "each against documents" does carry the matter beyond "cash on delivery," that is, delivery of the goods, for it imports a convenient mercantile way of effecting the same object without the inconvenience of a payment at or contemporaneous with the discharge overseas. It was admitted that payment could not be demanded even "against documents," till the ship had arrived with the goods. The provision enables payment to be made in a counting-house and in the ordinary course of business, without reference to the precise stage which the process of tumbling the logs into the water may happen to have reached.

Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that there was no evidence on which it could be found that the policy was effected on behalf of the respondent, or to cover his interest in the goods, and that he could not sue on it. They will therefore humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be allowed, and that both judgments should be set aside with costs here and below.

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